



General Assembly

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21 October 2005

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Sixtieth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 73 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction for El Salvador and Guatemala

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/1 B of 5 October 1998, 53/1 C of 2 November 1998, 54/96 E of 15 December 1999, 58/117 of 17 December 2003, 59/212 of 20 December 2004, and 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December of 2004,

Reiterating its concern over the unpredictable manner in which natural hazards occur and the need for the United Nations system to respond to requests for assistance by Member States with impartiality and equality,

Deeply regretting the loss of human lives and the scores of victims in the wake of tropical storm Stan, aggravated by other natural events, in El Salvador and Guatemala, from 3 to 12 October 2005,

Conscious of the huge material losses sustained to crops, homes, basic infrastructure and tourist and other areas,



Acknowledging the efforts of the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala to protect the lives of their nationals and rapidly to assist the affected population, in particular the indigenous communities,

Conscious that the Central American countries are vulnerable and, as a result of their geographical features, prone to natural hazards, which impose additional challenges on the possibility of their achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to rebuild the affected areas and to alleviate the grave situation wreaked by these natural hazards,

Aware that the work of reconstruction requires the fullest coordinated support as well as the unwavering solidarity of the international community,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Government and the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the members of the international community that have offered their support to the rescue efforts and emergency assistance for the affected population;

3. *Appeals* to all Member States and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide speedy support to the relief, rehabilitation and assistance effort for the affected countries;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to provide assistance in response to the flash appeal for Guatemala and to the joint United Nations agency appeal in El Salvador;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist El Salvador and Guatemala, whenever possible, through increased technical and financial assistance that contributes to overcoming the emergency and achieving the rehabilitation and recovery of the economy and the affected population in the short, medium and long term, in conformity with the priorities identified at the national level;

6. *Requests* the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to increase their support and assistance for strengthening the disaster-preparedness capacity of the countries concerned;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2006, on the collaborative effort referred to in paragraph 5 above and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected countries.



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Second Committee

Agenda item 52 (a)

**Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the
Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and
the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Botswana, Brazil,
Chile, China, Congo, Germany, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana,
Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria,
Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania,
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

International Year of Planet Earth, 2008

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions on science and technology for sustainable development and disaster reduction as recognized in Agenda 21,¹ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")² and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015,³

Noting that the wealth of scientific information available on planet Earth remains largely untapped and hardly known to the public or to policymakers and decision makers,

Convinced that education in Earth sciences provides men and women with the tools for the sustainable exploitation of natural resources on the planet and for building the scientific infrastructure essential for sustainable development,

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

³ *Report of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1)*, chap. I, resolution 2.



Welcoming the initiative of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for an International Year of Planet Earth⁴ with a view to highlighting the importance of Earth science to societies,

Taking into account the crucial role the Year could play, inter alia, in raising public awareness of the importance of the Earth's processes and resources, disaster prevention, reduction and mitigation and developing capacity for the sustainable management of resources, and its important contribution to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

Noting that the activities of the International Year of Planet Earth will be funded from voluntary contributions from industry and major foundations mobilized by a consortium of international organizations, led by the International Union of Geological Sciences,

1. *Decides* to declare 2008 the International Year of Planet Earth;
2. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the focal point for the year, to organize activities to be undertaken during the year, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as the International Union of Geological Sciences and other Earth science societies and groups throughout the world;
3. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of Earth sciences for societies and for building sustainable communities, notably in developing countries, and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a progress report on the preparations for the International Year of Planet Earth.

⁴ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Decisions Adopted by the Executive Board at its One Hundred and Seventy-first Session, Paris, 12-28 April 2005* (171 EX/Decisions), decision 57.



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Second Committee

Agenda item 38

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Palestine: * draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 59/251 of 22 December 2004, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/51 of 27 July 2005,

Recalling also its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.



Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling in this regard the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights² and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,³ and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the Occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory",⁴ and recalling also its resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern also at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire economic and social consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect on the natural resources, economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the construction of the wall and the expansion of settlements by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, seriously threatens the fundamental right of people's sovereignty over their natural resources,

Reaffirming the need for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,⁵ as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁴ A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

⁵ See S/2003/529, annex.

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note with appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan;⁶

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;
2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to stop exploiting, damaging, causing loss and depletion of or endangering the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;
3. *Affirms* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;
4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease its construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, as it is contrary to international law and deprives the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations stipulated in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice⁴ and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;
5. *Calls on* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials, including hazardous, untreated chemical waste and nuclear waste in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the Occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely the water and land resources, and poses an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

⁶ A/59/89-E/2004/21.